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of mankind, that the legal methods of the world are steadily advancing and extending to international relations, that arbitration leaflets should be circulated by the thousand, that people should not promote peace with one hand and war with the other, that the stopping of atrocities in Cuba and Armenia would be entirely consistent with peace principles, that the old soldiers are true peace men, that an embassy should be sent to European governments, that a plan for an international tribunal like that of the New York Bar Association should be vigorously promoted.

The closing session on Friday evening was opened with an eloquent address by President Gates of Amherst, who showed that international fraternity is essential to the truest and noblest patriotism. Mr. Capen, on behalf of the Business Committee, then presented the platform of the Conference, which the Committee had constructed following the general spirit and drift of the discussions. After the addition of a phrase or two, it was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically, and sent that night to the Associated Press. Closing remarks, in connection with resolutions of thanks, were then made by James Grant Wilson, Dr. L. Y. Graham, Alfred H. Love and Judge J. H. Stiness, after which Mr. Edmunds concluded the exercises in a very beautiful and impressive description of the way in which an all-pervading atmosphere of peace must be created and enlarged through faithful and unceasing efforts on the part of the friends of humanity.

The Conference grew more and more interesting and inspiring to the very last, and its influence in promoting the cause in whose behalf it was called will, through the character of the men and women composing it, and through the ten thousand copies of the Proceedings which are to be published, be great and lasting.

PLATFORM OF THE MOHONK CONFERENCE.

"The civilized world may well rejoice at the unprecedented progress of the cause of international arbitration during the last year.

We deplore the temporary check to the cause by the failure of the Senate to ratify the proposed treaty with England; but we recall the majority of the Senate in its favor, large, though less than the necessary two-thirds, and we believe that while the small minority honestly opposed it, their reasons were not such as to command permanent support. The overwhelming majority of the country should only be stimulated by this temporary failure to more zealous activity, urging our Executive to renew the treaty, with such modifications, if any, as may be approved in the light of the recent study of the subject by the Senate. Our country should also make a similar treaty with France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland, whose Parliaments have taken action in

favor of a permanent system of arbitration between civilized nations, and with all other countries which may take similar action. We look forward hopefully to the creation in some form of an international court, always open for the settlement of differences which diplomacy may fail to adjust, to which court any nation may resort.

The thanks of this Conference are tendered to ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote for their eminent services to the cause of international arbitration, and to President McKinley and Secretary Sherman for their hearty support of the same great cause. The outburst of public approval of this treaty proves the growing power of Christian conscience. The pulpit, the press, colleges and associations of the bar, of trade and of labor have given almost unanimous support in behalf of the cause."

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The message of President McKinley to the Senate on the 16th ult., transmitting the treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, brings up for fresh consideration the whole subject which created so much excitement four years ago. There will be ample time for the fullest investigation and discussion of the subject, as the Senate is not likely to act on the treaty until the regular session next winter.

The President's message gives no reasons in favor of annexation, except the assumed one that political union with the United States is a logical outcome of the policy of this country toward the Sandwich Islands for three quarters of a century. It seems to us, on the contrary, that if the islands have up to this time maintained their independence, under what has practically amounted to a protectorate on the part of the United States, the historic argument, so far as it may properly be used, would be that this independence should continue, under the protectorate, if need be, of this country. But this historic reasoning does not seem to us to be of any special value one way or the other.

One of the chief reasons given in favor of annexation is that if the United States does not take Hawaii, some other nation will. This reason, when examined, is found to be either the dictate of a groundless fear, or a pure pretense, to cover up some motive which it is not thought prudent to divulge. Hawaii now has a stable republican government, capable of being extended and gradually giving the people of the islands all that they need, and shall prove equal to, in the way of development in free political institutions. The government is probably stronger than any that has ever before existed on the islands. The United States, certainly, is much more powerful to-day than at any previous time within the seventy-five years since she undertook to preserve Hawaiian independence. Why, therefore, should her protection be less security to-day